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A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines this size (Brevier) type.				
	1 column	2 columns	3 columns	4 columns
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Three months	4	8	12	16
Six months	6	12	18	24
One year	12	24	36	48

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Will practice in Montgomery and adjoining counties, and the Court of Appeals.				
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Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.				
Jan. 9-17				

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Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, Wolfe, Morgan, Magoffin counties, and in the Court of Appeals.				
Jan. 9-17				

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Oct. 1-17				

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Office one door below Reed's Jewelry Store, up stairs.				
Jan. 11-17				

T. H. RIGGEN,				
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Office over Manpin's Shoe Store.				
March 6.				

DR. KANAWH GURRIN,				
Physicians and Surgeons.				
Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.				
Where one of them may always be found, day and night unless professionally absent.				
Jan. 9-17				

DR. JAMES THORNTON,				
Practicing Physician.				
MT. STERLING, KY.				
Tenders his professional services to the people of Mt. Sterling and vicinity.				
Office and residence on Main Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.				
Apr. 9.				

ROBERT MOORE,				
Portrait, Animal, and Landscape Painter.				
Portraits of fine stock, and horses, painted on reasonable terms. Photographic portraits enlarged to any size up to life, on paper or canvases painted in oil colors.				
STUDIO—Over Tallaferro & Co's store, Winchester, Ky.				
Mar. 24-31				

Jno. Stuart, HEN. TAYLOR, JAS. STUART				
Commission Merchants,				
AND DEALERS IN				
Grain and Country Produce Generally.				
COAL, SALT, LUMBER, ETC.				
Yard and Warehouse, near Freight Depot.				
Jan. 23-17				

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—DEALER IN—				

Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates.				
Iron and Marble Mantles,				
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AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,				
MAIN STREET, (Hinton's Block), PARIS, KY.				
Jan. 23-17				

KENTUCKY HOTEL				
Cor. Main & Maysville Sts.,				
MT. STERLING, KY.				
MRS. MARY CARTER, Propress.				

THIS House has recently been thoroughly				
refurnished, and is now in complete order for the reception of guests.				
The proprietress is anxious for the very liberal patronage of those who extend to her house, being desirous to reassure all who may extend to her patronage, that no efforts will be spared on the part of her or her assistants, to render them the utmost satisfaction.				
Her				

TABLE				
is at all times supplied with the best the market affords.				
The				
SALOON				
Is under the management of Mr. CHAS. B. LINDSEY, and is supplied with the choicest foreign and Domestic Liquors, Fine Cigars, Tobacco, &c.				
Jan. 9.				

JOB WORK				
NEATLY EXECUTED				
AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.				

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1868.

NUMBER 50.

Select Poetry.

FOOTSTEPS OF DECAY.
The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish poem, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in Spanish language, except the "Ode of Louis de Leon."

Obl! let the soul its slumbers break—
Arouse its senses, and awake
To see how soon
Life, in its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind,
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hastening streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lonely tide,
Alike the dumble rivulets glide,
To that sad wave!
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor speed side by side,
Within the grave;

Our birth is but a starting-place;
Life is but the running of the race;
And death the goal!

There all our glittering toys are brought—
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

See, then, how poor and little worth
Are, all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here;
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear.

Long ere the dapp of death, can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white.
Has passed away,
Youth's smile and all was heavenly fair—
Aged came, and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurred decay,
The step that roved so light and gay;
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome, and woe
When age comes on!

Miscellaneous.

A Legend of Dunsmore Castle.
BY MRS. S. A. WEISS.

"Open, I command thee, in the name of Cromwell and of the Parliament!"

This spoke a stern, gaunt man the leader of a band of about thirty mounted and armed followers, whose rigid mein and close-cropped hair, proclaimed them to be Roundheads. They were collected in front of Dunsmore Castle, whose lord was absent, a leader of the troops of King Charles. The armies were now very near each other, and a battle was daily anticipated.

"I dare not open," was the reply of the warden upon the walls, "since our liege lord is absent, and his orders were to admit none save such as should come in the King's name."

"Go thou and say to thy worshipful lady that Colonel Langstaff of the parliamentary troops, with thirty followers, crave an hour's rest and refreshment beneath her roof. Were it not that the Lady Dunsmore's hospitality is renowned throughout the land, we might not perchance, adventure to entrust ourselves within an enemy's walls, but with thy noble and honorable lady, well we ween of our safety."

This flattering message had its effect upon the kind-hearted but weak-minded lady of Dunsmore. Langstaff and his followers were admitted, and the best cheer that the castle could afford was spread forth in the old banquet-hall for the refreshment of the Cromwellians, and this against the earnest advice and remonstrance of her daughter, the Lady Isabel, as also of the old seneschal and butler, who mistrusted the peaceful intent of the Puritans.

The result showed them to have been correct. Scarcely was the meal concluded, when, instead of taking courteous and peaceful leave, Colonel Langstaff issued orders to his band, and in a few moments the few retainers who had been left by Lord Armistead for the safe keeping of the castle were overpowered, and Dunsmore declared to be in possession of the Roundheads in the name of the protector and the parliament. The lady of the castle herself, together with the Lady Isabel and their serving-woman, were restricted to a suit of apartments, and there carefully guarded, while no inmate of the castle was allowed to go without the walls upon any pretext whatever; for Langstaff knew well that Lord Armistead would soon visit his castle, being now encamped but a few

leagues distant, and with him the young Lord Percy, the betrothed of the Lady Isabel, and who had already, by his bravery and strategy, rendered himself obnoxious to Cromwell's troops.

Such thoughts had also occurred to the mind of Lady Isabel, as beside her open window she sat and gazed far across the level country in the direction of the Royalist encampment. Anticipating a visit from her father and her lover on this very evening, her mind was now busy in endeavoring to devise some plan by which she could warn them of the change in the castle, and the consequent danger which threatened them. But bent up as she was, cut off from communication with even the household, what could she do?

Stepping upon the dais beneath the lofty window, she leaned as far out as the thick wall of the tower would admit. On the ramparts above her head she heard the measured tread of the sentry; below was a sheer descent of forty feet, without stepping-hole or projection. What signal could she make that would serve as a warning to those she would fain preserve from danger? Would not the waving of a scarf or a handkerchief from the casement be looked upon by the father and lover as a signal of welcome only, and serve rather to hasten than to check their approach? Isabel, in the despair of conscious helplessness, clasped her white hands together and bowed her fair face upon them, murmuring—"May God help them, for I cannot!"

Lady Dunsmore paced the chamber, lamenting and wringing her hands. "It was my fault, who should have been wiser. But how could it have entered my thoughts that guest could prove so unworthy?—that an officer of so high rank, though an enemy, could break his word of honor, and to a woman, and while a guest beneath her roof?"

"They are Roundheads, mother," answered her daughter, turning half round from the window, "and such I am told, inherit neither by nature of training the high and noble sentiment of our Royalists. But since it is done, dear mother, no need to fret over it. Rather let us think what we can now do—"

She paused abruptly in her speech, and then uttered a low cry as she leant again from the window. Alas off, her quick eye had caught sight of a group of horsemen, in advance of which she could distinguish the floating white plume and white scarf by which young Lord Percy was known even to his enemies in battle. And, white pale lips and hushed breath, the young girl stood helplessly watching the advance of her lover into the toils laid for him.

What could she do—oh, what could she do to save him? Already the cry of the sentry had warned the Roundhead garrison, and their was a stir in the court below. And, rushing to the other end of the suite of rooms to which she was restricted, she looked down upon the court, and there beheld the treacherous Cromwellians arrayed in the garb of the Dunsmore retainers, the more readily to deceive and entrap their unsuspecting victims. She even caught a sentence from the lips of Langstaff himself as with one of his men he hurried beneath the window.

"Aye, and by my troth he shall pay dearly for the death of Hardacre. 'Twas his sword struck him down; and I saw the blood spurt upon the very white scarf that he wore—course be upon him!"

Despairingly the young girl rushed back to the window, whence she could now plainly perceive the figure of her lover, and even distinguished the wave of the white plume aloft, as he lifted his cap in signal. Had he already perceived her at the casement which he knew to be here, and whence formerly she had so joyfully responded to the welcome signal? She dared not now wave her handkerchief in return. She could only clasp her hands in silent prayer, for his safety.

Suddenly an idea flashed upon her mind. Quick almost as the thought she sprang and seized upon a heavy silken embroidered scarf of her mother's—one of those lengthy and voluminous scarfs which were worn in those days crossed upon the breast and tied behind, falling upon the rich train of the dress which it sometimes served to loop up. This she quickly fastened, with trembling but firm hands, to one of the iron stanchions of the window, and instantly mounting upon the deep stone sill, was the next instant suspended without, with nought between herself and the rocky ground forty feet below.

So intently were the regards of the sentinels directed to the approaching horsemen, not above six or eight in number, that it was only the wild shrieks of Lady Dunsmore that attracted their attention to the window. The intent of the manoeuvre was instantly divined, and with a muttered oath, Langstaff himself rushed into the apartment, and leaning forth, drew up the now half fainting girl. But her plan had

succeeded. The apparent attempt to escape, and the sound of Lady Dunsmore's wild shrieks, had warned the royalists that something was wrong, and intuitively they guessed the truth. Lord Percy's first impulse had been to urge his horse forward at a greater speed, and he was already within bow shot of the castle, when the form of his betrothed roughly grasped by the gaunt trooper above, was drawn in at the window out of his sight. Then he turned and spurred his good steed to be out of the reach of danger.

He was only just in time, for at the very moment the gates of the castle opened, and forth dashed about a dozen of the Cromwellian troopers, striving by rein and spur to cut off the Royalists. The horses of the pursuers were fresh, and they gained upon the other party until the latter turning suddenly from their direct course, disappeared behind a point of distant wood.

The Roundheads, confident of overtaking their enemies, still unhesitatingly dashed after them around the wooded point just mentioned. But here they found themselves outwitted. A reconnoitering party of about thirty, from King Charles's camp, were instantly upon them and almost before they knew it, the Cromwellians were prisoners and disarmed.

"I thought as much," said the young Lord Percy, surveying the cropped heads and borrowed garb of the captives. And his cheek flushed and his eye brightened as he added—"Noble, generous lady! It is to her that we owe our safety; and at the risk of her own life!"

"Worthy the blood of a Dunsmore and the name of a Percy—hey, my young lord?" responded her father, with a proud smile. "But most unfortunate it is that Dunsmore should be in the hands of these miscreant traitors at this time, when we shall most need it as a stronghold in the coming struggle. Methinks it bodes an immediate advance of the Parliamentary forces, and they have thus anticipated us. The castle is strong, and a few may hold it against an army."

"Stay, my lord," interrupted Percy, hastily. "May we not obtain possession without the aid of an army? Let us adopt the favorite plan of these miscreants, and the borrowed guise wherewith they designed to entrap us shall serve to deceive them in turn. 'This, perchance, Dunsmore may be in legitimate hands ere yonder sun touches the horizon.'"

This ingenious plan was immediately adopted. Twelve of the Royalists hastily stripping off their own outer habiliments and concealing their flowing hair as best they might beneath their helmets, donned the borrowed garb of the captives, and mounting upon their steeds, set forth at full speed, as if flying before the Royalists, who pursued. Langstaff completely deceived, ordered the gates to be thrown open wide, and the instant his own supposed party were within, they were again closed. But sorely was he surprised when the new-comers, turning upon the small garrison of fifteen, and aided by the Dunsmore retainers, kept them aloof and at bay, while two of their number again threw open the gates giving entrance to the whole body of Royalists. Of course the castle was now in possession of its legitimate holders, beyond the chance of recovery except by a strong storming party, and this was not effected.

Years after Lady Percy, visiting Dunsmore, pointed out to her children the tower and the window from which she had made her perilous but successful attempt to warn and save the lives of those she held so dear.

Encourage Him.

No one can properly estimate the immense importance of a cheering, re-assuring expression to a young man, when dispirited and wearied with his efforts to conquer the obstacles that lie between him and the success he is striving for. Many a young man after earnest and persistent endeavor to win popular favor or recognition in any department of life, needs an encouraging word from friends or relatives, an expression of sympathy in his struggles, some assurance to convince him that he is not entirely forgotten—that he is not wholly uncared for by the busy multitude around him. But some people are so very chary of even kind words that they withhold them as if they were diamonds. And indeed, they are more precious than costly gems oftentimes to disheartened young men who are wearied with continuous efforts. But "it will make them vain"—"it will spoil them," is the poor excuse for such stinginess in kind words and cordial wishes, and so the friendless and desponding youth, depressed by the conviction that no one cares for him, no one is interested in his success or failure, follows the devil's suggestions and abandons himself to vicious habits and depraved associations.

[From the Chicago Times.]
Important.

The following correspondence explains itself. In consideration of the modesty of some of the parties, we give only initials:
New York, Nov. 10.—General J.—
M. C.—Dear General: Forrest says I am "a liar, poltroon, and scoundrel." What do you think about it? Truly, &c.
Judson Kilpatrick.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—General Kilpatrick—Sir: Yours received. I think so too. Yours, &c.,
J.—N. M. C.—Major General.

New York, Nov. 7.—General W. T. S.—Dear Sir: Forrest has published me as "a liar, poltroon, and scoundrel." What ought I to do about it?
Very truly yours,
Judson Kilpatrick.

Cheyette, Nov. 10.—General Kilpatrick—Sir: I think you ought to call out Forrest for having lied about you—that is, for having told only half the truth.
Yours,
W. T. S.—N. Lieut. General.

New York, Nov. 8.—General U. S. G.—Dear Sir: Forrest, of Memphis, has published a card in which he says I am "a liar, poltroon, and scoundrel." What do you think should be done with an unkind rebel who thus vilifies a loyal soldier?
I am, my dear General, your most obedient servant.
Judson Kilpatrick.

New York, Nov. 10.—General Kilpatrick—Sir: I don't know. Let us have peace. I have no policy on such matters. Have just had a present of a splendid bull slut.
Truly,
U. S. G.—N. General.

New York, Nov. 10.—General B. F. B.—My Dear Sir: Forrest, the infamous butcher of Fort Pillow, has published me as "a liar, poltroon, and scoundrel." What ought to be done?
Very truly,
Judson Kilpatrick.

Massachusetts, Nov. 13.—General Kilpatrick—Dear Sir: I think he ought to be impeached. If you can not impeach his veracity in this matter, borrow his spoons and don't return them.
Your friend,
B. F. B.—N.

A Beautiful Legend.

The Countess Uda, daughter of the Palatine Godfrey first gave her hand to Count Eberstein, who died a year after their marriage. Numerous rivals then disputed the hand of the young widow, who joined to the happiest gifts of nature the brilliant advantages of wealth and station. From the number of her most illustrious suitors, Uda chose the brother of the Duke of Bavaria. It was a proud alliance; but not a happy one. After passing the rest of her life in the bitterest domestic trials the Countess Uda became a widow for the second and last time, as the idea of another marriage was extremely repugnant to her mind. Already bowed down by the weight of age, the Countess thought only of another and happier world; devoted wholly to the practice of sincere devotion, she was only anxious to secure the repose of her soul and gain eternal happiness hereafter. To attain this object the noble lady conceived the idea of enjoying a part of her wealth in founding a monastery. As she hesitated where to build it, she resolved to leave the decision to the will of heaven, and, according to the legend, the following were the means she adopted to learn the divine pleasure: An ass was loaded with a large sack filled with pieces of gold, to the amount which she intended to devote to this pious purpose. "The convent shall be erected on the spot where the gold first touches the ground, whether the ass lies down, or gets rid of his burden by throwing it off." Such was the order given by the Countess Uda; and immediately the ass gaily caparisoned, was sent on its mission, followed by a chaplain and two groomsmen, who watched its movements. On leaving the castle, it struck across the valley, and in two hours arrived at Sholberg. There, being thirsty, it struck the ground with its foot, and a spring of water gushing forth, the ass drank and went onwards. Having reached the summit of the mountain, the animal seemed to think it had carried its load far enough; and by dint of kicking and plunging, it broke the cords by which it was attached, and the sack thus violently thrown off, rolled from the top of the mountain into the valley, where it burst. A little chapel, ornamented with a commemorative inscription, was erected on the spot where the spring had gushed forth; and a monastery was built at the place where the pieces of gold were scattered upon the turf.

A Providence boy, five years of age, having stolen a can of milk, his mother took him to task, with moral suasion, and wound up her discourse by exclaiming: "What in the world were you going to do with the milk anyhow?" "I was going to steal a little dog to drink it," was the crushing reply.
Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

Domestic Life.

I am afraid that our domestic life will not bear looking into. I fear that our houses will be found not to have unity, and to express the best thought. The household, the calling, the friendship of the citizens are not homogeneous. His house ought to show us his honest opinion of what his well-being consists in when he rests among his kindred, and forgets all affectation, all compliance, and even all exertion of will. He brings home thither whatever commodities and ornaments have for years allured his pursuit, and his character must be seen in them. But what idea predominates in our houses? Thrift first, then convenience and pleasure. Take off all the roofs from street to street, and we shall seldom find the temple of any higher god than Prudence.

The progress of domestic living has been in cleanliness, in ventilation, in health, in decorum, in countless means and arts of comfort, in this concentration of all the utilities of every clime in each house. The houses of the rich are confectionery shops, where we get sweetmeats and wine; the houses of the poor are imitations of these to the extent of their ability. With these ends, housekeeping is not beautiful; it cheers and raises neither the husband, the wife, nor the child; neither the host, nor the guest; it oppresses women. A house kept to the end of prudence is laborious without joy; a house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women, and their success is dearly bought.

If we look at this matter curiously, it becomes dangerous. We need all the force of an idea to lift this load; for the very wealth and multiplication of conveniences embarrass us, especially in northern climates. The shortest enumeration of our wants in this rugged climate appals us by the multitude of things not easy to be done.

And if you look at the multitude of particulars, one would say good house-keeping is impossible. Order is too precious a thing to dwell with men and women.—See how, in families where there is both substance and taste, at what expense any favorite punctuality is maintained. If the children, for example are considered dressed, dieted, attended, kept in proper company, schooled, and at home fostered by the parents—then does the hospitality of the house suffer. Friends are less carefully bestowed, the daily table less catered. If the hours of meals are punctual, the apartments are slovenly. If the linens and hangings are clean and fine, and the furniture good, the yard, the garden, the fences are neglected. If all are well attended, then must the master and mistress be studious of particulars at the cost of their own accomplishments and growth, or persons are treated as things.

The difficulties to be overcome must be freely admitted; they are many and great. Nor are they to be disposed of by any criticism or amendment of particulars taken one at a time, but only by the arrangement of the household to a higher end than those to which dwellings are usually built and furnished. And is there any calamity more grave, or that more deserves the best good will to remove it than this?—to go from chamber to chamber and see no beauty; to find in the housemates no aim; to hear an endless chatter and blast; to be counselled, to criticise, to hear only to dissent and to be disgusted; to find no invitation to what is good in us, and no receptacle for what is sweet. This is a great price to pay for sweet bread and warm lodging; being defrauded of affinity, of repose, of heavenly culture, and the inmost presence of beauty.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Human Figure.

The proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematical. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot.—Whether the form be slender or plump, the rule holds good, and deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks make all their statues according to this rule. The face from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, one-tenth of the whole statue. The hand from the wrist to the middle finger is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point in the forehead is a seventh. If the length of the face from the roots of the hair to the chin be divided into three equal parts, the first division determined the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the same as the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first. Special notices 15 cents a line for the first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Marriages

KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
WILL T. HANLY,
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1868.

The President's Message.

The State papers of Andrew Johnson far exceed in ability and comprehensive reach of thought, those of any of his predecessors. The men of this generation are not prepared to do him justice. He has been a part of contemporary history and the victim of its passions and prejudices. But the time will come when posterity will do full justice to the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, and when the historian will set down his messages as the ablest documents in our public archives; and the verdict of futurity will be that amid all the entanglements and difficulties by which his administration has been beset, he has done well and deserved well of his country.

His recent message to Congress is of a piece with his former ones, and is marked by a calm and thoughtful tone and is the utterance of a great statesman speaking words of truth and soberness in behalf of free government and well-regulated liberty.

He begins by calling the attention of Congress to the fact that the unrelenting and oppressive measures of reconstruction have proven a disastrous failure after three years trial and have been pernicious and wholly mischievous in their results, and informs the Congress that there is no good reason why they should not be blotted from the statute books.

He recommends the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill and the restoration to the President of his constitutional functions in the power of appointment. He advises the repeal also of the act of March 2, 1867, which divests the President of his prerogatives as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and the States of the power to control their own militia.

That portion of the message which refers to the unrepresented States of the South is well worthy of perusal and we quote it entire:

States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the Houses, and, contrary to the expressed provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the whole population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has rendered feelings of animosity, which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of the industrial enterprise in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of these States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of Congressional enactments, for the entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of trouble which might again involve the peace of the nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor and the consequent want of propriety throughout that portion of the Federal Constitution, and the Magna Charta of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth, and must assuredly now be inadequate to the settlement of the questions growing out of civil war waged for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country. When Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, civil strife had closed; the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force in the Southern States; the people had warmed into natural life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, interfered, and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the State, adopted a course of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been done and successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling, than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that the legislation which has produced such consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of the republican government.

The important question of our finances is discussed at great length and we regret that we have space only for so much of the message as refers to the magnitude of our debt, its rapid and unprecedented accumulation and the sources of our revenue.

The condition of our finances demand the ready and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions. The people increasing each decade about

sixty millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent in 79 years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were \$4,200,000; in 1820, \$10,200,000; in 1850, \$41,000,000; in 1860, \$63,000,000; in 1865, nearly 1,300,000,000; in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. By comparison of the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated, with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of the Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again, the expenditures of the Government in 1860; the year of peace, immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions, while in 1869, the year of peace, three years after the war, it is estimated they will be \$373,000,000, an increase of 489 per centum, while the increase of population was only 21 per centum for the same period. These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expense, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements referred to exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses, incident to the war of 1812, reached the highest amount, about thirty-one millions, while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita.

In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-four millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year.

In 1863 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions. California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions, and the territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions.

Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced, and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions and three hundred and seventy-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named. These facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails.

After a full review of our foreign relations which are generally represented as satisfactory, the President concludes as follows:

In Congress are vested all the powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility, as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that, before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, a spirit reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people and promote "On earth peace and good-will towards men."

National Suffrage.
Since the re-assembling of Congress various bills and resolutions have been offered foreshadowing the purpose of the Radicals, at an early day, to give Congress the power of regulating the matter of suffrage in all the States and of prescribing the qualifications of voters within the limits of the States, and from the fierce spirit of Jacobinism evinced in the proceedings of this body so far, there is no reason why the power claimed will not pass into the hands of Congress. Though the Chicago platform says that the question of suffrage in the loyal States is to be controlled by the people thereof, while Congress and not the people have the management of it in the South, the Republican party is about to break its own pledges and its Congress is about to take another stride towards absolutism.

Stone after stone from the edifice of our republican institutions has been torn away by revolutionary hands until we are on the verge of a consolidated despotism, and when the matter of suffrage is taken from the States where it is lodged by the Constitution, and placed in the power of the national legislature, centralization will be complete. If Congress has the right to

determine who shall vote, they have the same power to decide who shall not, and power over suffrage in one particular is control over the whole subject. They can, with this vast power, make and unmake electors at will, as has been done in Georgia and Virginia. They can forbid the holding of elections and defeat the people in the choice of their own rulers and magistrates.

This threatened usurpation is the more alarming when we call to mind that many of the Northern States have pronounced by large majorities against allowing the negro the right to vote. It evidences an intention to force the odious doctrine on all the States; and the power to enlarge implies the power to diminish, and if negroes are enfranchised there is no good reason why Germans and Irish should not be disfranchised whenever the Radicals may think such a step necessary to secure and maintain their grasp on power and place.

The effect of this new usurpation will be to wipe out State lines and to annihilate all State sovereignty, to override State Legislatures and the local laws and governments of all the States, and to turn the Federal head into a vast monarchy or oligarchy.

Among all the developments of the higher law doctrine this menacing assumption of power is the most alarming.

The President and the Senate.

The scene which took place in the Senate of the United States while the President's Message was being read was one to make an American blush for his country. All the parliamentary decencies were forgotten in the disgusting and painful exhibition. Motions to lay the message on the table and to suspend the reading were freely indulged in and it was assailed with a party venom and bitterness unknown to the legislative proceedings of any civilized people on the globe. Republican Senators, not lost to the proprieties and etiquette of their high places, endeavored in vain to stay the madness of their co-Senators but without avail, and pending the strange procedure, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the message of the highest functionary in the land was laid over until the next day when its reading was finished.

In the House, the message was allowed to be read, but was assailed with the most vulgar, indecent, scurrilous and unpatriotic language and in terms and phrases that would have disgraced the fish-markets of London. That the Lower Branch of Congress should be guilty of such conduct, nobody wonders at, but everybody is amazed that the American Senate, which once was the center and focus of the finest talent in the nation and the synonym of chivalric bearing and high breeding, should offer such an indignity to the President of the United States—the head of one of the co-ordinate branches of the government.

The insult was mean, cowardly and contemptible, and the blackguards who instigated it have covered themselves with scorn even in the eyes of their own friends. The filth they flung at Andrew Johnson stench him not, but leaves on them a stench that offends the nostrils of every man who has any respect for his American manhood.

Because the Executive differs with Congress in his views, they have no warrant to cover him with abuse. Other Presidents have differed from Congress on national affairs and their views, though ever so erroneous, have met with such respectful consideration as one arm of the government owes the other. Yet we have never had in our political existence, such a Congress as we now have and it is folly to look for decent speech to come out of such slanderous mouths.

STATE NEWS.

Lexington is to listen to Frederici's Grand German Opera this week.

Paris has shipped 100 car loads of stock per week since August last.

All the Kentucky distilleries are permitted to commence operations, it is said.

Capt. Dudley M. Craig has been appointed stockkeeper in the Lexington district.

Hickman has an election on the 14th inst., upon the adoption of certain proposed amendments to her city charter.

Mr. Dick Russell, a resident of Barren county, was shot and instantly killed by Henry Sears, a negro, a few nights since.

About fifty persons united with the Christian Church, in Lexington, during the protracted meeting which has just closed.

A series of entertaining lectures are to be given this winter in Paris, under the auspices of the Bourbon Literary Association.

A negro shot a soldier through the leg, in Paducah, the other night. As the affair occurred in a low den, the particulars thereof are unnecessary.

Moses Preston, Sr., of Paintsville, Ky., was kicked by a horse on Sabbath last, and died without speaking, in a very few moments afterward.

James Blincoe, who killed Daniel Johnson, near Lebanon recently, has been tried and acquitted on the ground of having acted in self-defense.

The two boys arrested upon the charge of murdering the little negro boy near Lexington, a short time since, have been discharged for want of evidence against them.

A party of ten or twelve ladies and gentlemen of Lebanon indulged in a fox hunt last Tuesday. They had a fine chase and extremely pleasant time, but the foxes succeeded in escaping them.

The grand jury of Calloway county refused to bring in a bill against Wm. Early for the murder of Boaz Williams. He was bound over in the sum of \$5,000 to appear at the next term of the court however.

Some inconsiderate horses ran away with a bridal party in Lexington a few nights ago. Fortunately the animals were stopped, and with the exception of a slight injury to one of the bridesmaids and a rule shock to the equanimity of the party, no damage was sustained.

A call has been issued for the various editors in the State of Kentucky to meet in convention in Frankfort on Wednesday, January 13th, for the purpose of an interchange of views and such action as may be deemed necessary for the general welfare and interest of the profession.

Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels were to have played in Lexington two nights last week, but didn't. The managers of the hall they had engaged wanted the "rent" quite much, and employed a lawyer, who caught them at New Albany, and they say lord of the fast sailing skiff handed over the "rent."

New Advertisements.

DISTILLERY.
Distillery for sale, situated within Six Miles of Mt. Sterling. Terms low and easy.
Dec. 10th 1868. THOMPSON & CO.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
BATH CIRCUIT COURT.
Samuel L. Williams, Administrator,
vs.
J. T. Breen and others, Creditors.

As special Commissioner in the above case, I will commence my sittings at my office, in the town of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, on the 1st day of February, and will continue until the 1st of March 1869. All persons having claims against the estate of Samuel L. Williams, dec'd., are required to file them during said term, properly authenticated.
Dec. 15 1868. 2t. J. R. GARRETT, Commissioner.

LAND FOR SALE!

Having determined to quit farming, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at R. M. Barnes' Corner, in the town of Mt. Sterling, Ky., on Monday, the 21st day of December, 1868, being County Court day, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., my farm, lying just East of said town, containing about

65 Acres of Land!

TERMS:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of March next, the balance in twelve months thereafter, lien reserved on the land to secure the payment of the purchase money.
For further information apply to the undersigned, in Mt. Sterling.
L. D. Wilson, Auctioneer. ANN LAUGHLIN, Dec 17 1t.

Chiles & Jones,

Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,

—AND—
Dealers in Produce,
MAIN STREET,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

One door below Reese's Jewelry Store.

Have Just Received a Large Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A

SMALL ADVANCE

Cincinnati Prices.

Dec. 3.

—ON—

Board of Trustees.

D. HAZELING, President.

W. L. MITCHELL, Secretary.

JOSHUA O'FARRELL, Esq.

JAS. TURLEY, Esq.

ANDERSON CHENAUET.

Board of Trustees.

H. H. HOLTON, Principal.

"PERPETUAL MOTION!"

At Jno. Maupin's Shoe Store.

THE BEST Boots and Shoes

Are to be had, and

MADE TO ORDER.

The Nicest Lasting and Button Gaiters

In the Market. JOHN MCGILLOWAY is a No. 1 workman, and gives a good fit every time.

All kinds of repairing done.

You can also get a whole suit of clothes for about the price others sell a single vest at. Think how cheap! A WHOLE SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR \$15!—Boots, Hat and Overcoat thrown in. Call early if you want bargains.

Nov. 26, 1868-1m. JOHN MAUPIN.

DR. LAWRENCE'S CELEBRATED "ROSADALIS,"

RECOMMENDED BY THE Best Physicians, and the Leading Men and Newspapers throughout the Country.

Read the following from "BRICK POMEROY'S" PAPER. THE LA CROSSE DEMOCRAT. IN ITS ISSUE OF MAY 12TH, 1868.

ROSADALIS.

"We never commend a thing to the public until we know just what it is, and that is why, having the greatest confidence in the preparation, we can earnestly recommend to a suffering public, Dr. Lawrence's compound extract of Rosadalis."

"It is unrivaled as a blood purifier, and is a certain cure for scrofula in all its various forms, chronic rheumatism, sore eyes, eruptions of the skin, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and bladder. After eradicating every species of humor and had taint it restores the system to a healthy and vigorous condition, and never produces the slightest injury in any shape."

"Fifteen patent quack medicines, the Rosadalis is not accompanied by unknown ingredients, but the list of articles from which it is compounded is published and wrapped about each bottle, and wherever it has been introduced the Medical Faculty have most highly recommended it."

"Dr. Lawrence has the hands of the best kind of testimonials from sufferers who have been relieved through the medium of Rosadalis. As soon as it became a little known, it was extensively used, and the manufacturers found it necessary to remove to Baltimore, in order to be able to support the unprecedented demand."

"The Rosadalis is everything that is claimed for it, which fact is evidenced by its rapid sale, and the good reputation it has already obtained. Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & Co., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md."

ROSADALIS.

Sold wholesale by all the principal Wholesale Druggists in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retail by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address: DR. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO., Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers, 244 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Western Depot—220 Vine Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

aug. 13 6m.

LADIES

Of sedentary habits who require a gentle purgative will find Rosadalis' Blood Pills just the medicine they want; they are perfectly safe and can be taken at all times; they contain no mercury or mineral poison, but are purely vegetable.—Breen & Young, Agents.

LIME FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale about TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF LIME, on my place on Greeney Tick.

JOHN H. MASON.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Blackburn & Morley, in the Marble and Tombstone business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Blackburn retiring from the firm. The partnership will be settled up by Mr. Morley, and all debts due and owing said firm are to be paid to him, and he alone is authorized to collect them.

Oct. 27, 1868. A. H. MORLEY.

N. B. The business will be continued by A. H. Morley at the old stand, and thanking his patrons for their support, solicits a continuance of the same. A. H. MORLEY.

Nov. 6-3w.

NEURALGIA

Can be effectually cured by taking Dr. Rosadalis' Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, and bathing the affected parts with Tincture of Aconite or Chloroform.—Breen & Young Agents.

MOUNT STERLING MALE and FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Second Session begins Monday, September 8, 1868, and ends June 13, 1869.

Expenses for Twenty Weeks.

Boarding, with washing, fuel and lights \$100

Primary Department 20

Preparatory 20

Collegiate " 25

Music—Piano, Guitar and Violoncello, each 30

Use of Instrument 10

French 10

Incidentals—Fuel, Ink, Pens, Chalk, &c. 2 00

Instruction in Vocal Music free of charge.

All bills for tuition payable each term in advance. On accounts not paid within one month after the opening of each term 10 per cent will be charged. No deduction made except in unavoidable absence, protracted at least one month.

None but able, earnest and energetic teachers will be employed or retained in this institution.

The school rooms are as neat and well furnished as any in Kentucky.

New and elegant pianos for use of music pupils.

Board of Trustees.

D. HAZELING, President.

W. L. MITCHELL, Secretary.

JOSHUA O'FARRELL, Esq.

JAS. TURLEY, Esq.

ANDERSON CHENAUET.

Board of Trustees.

H. H. HOLTON, Principal.

J. W. GLYDE.

MRS. E. B. HOLTON.

MISS L. MUNNELL, Teacher of Music.

July 3.

JOHNSON & THOMPSON

Have just received their

Magnificent Stock of

Dry Goods.

Call and Examine.

THE LADIES

Are invited to call at Johnson & Thompson's, and examine their fine display of

DRESS GOODS.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

OF ALL KINDS,

At JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

Cloakings & Overcoatings,

Just from New York

At JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED

Jeans & Linseys,

In full assortment.

JOHNSON & THOMPSON.

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A GOOD STOCK,

At JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

Notions & Dress Trimmings

—Such as—

Gimps, Headings, Fringes,

FANCY VELVETS & SATINS.

In endless variety,

At JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

Hamburg, Jaconet and Swiss

EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,

Of every Style.

JOHNSON & THOMPSON.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. It wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Desirable Family Residence for Sale.
I offer for sale privately my large and conveniently arranged family residence on High Street, in Mount Sterling.
Also, 65 or 67 acres of land adjoining the Montgomery distillery. For price, terms, &c., apply to the undersigned.
Mrs. LAUGHLIN.

Still a few clothing left to be sold
at cost by Frank, Gump & Co.

Mrs. Ann Laughlin offers for sale,
on the 21st inst., county court day, 65 acres of land lying East of town. The land will be sold at R. M. Barnes' corner. It is a part of the old Mater Tract and is highly desirable for building lots. We are sure it will command the highest price. Terms, one half purchase money cash on 1st March next, balance in twelve months.

The celebrated clothing emporium
of Frank, Gump & Co., stands open night and day and is thronged with eager purchasers. Gump is selling out at fabulously low prices. If you want a good suit of clothes and one that will insure your speedy marriage if you are a bachelor, go to Gump's.

Our "early man," old Probe, has just received a large and varied lot of "fixings" for the Christmas holidays. Our "flat friend," Story, is now daily engaged in disposing of the most scientific and elaborate toys. Give old Probe a call and prepare for a merry Christmas.

Cassimere Pants at cost by Frank, Gump & Co.

The new grocery of Clites & Jones
on main street, is now in full operation and they have everything in the grocery line, and sell at living prices. They are both enterprising young men and deserve the patronage of the public generally.

Hats at cost by Frank, Gump & Co.

A. Voris keeps constantly on hand,
Cysters in cans and half cans, at Cincinnati prices.

The late cold spell made fine ice and nearly all of our citizens have filled their ice-houses.

E. S. Hoffman and Yates who have been absent as witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury at Covington, have returned.

Furnishing Goods at cost by Frank, Gump & Co.

The Editor-in-Chief of this paper will probably be at home when this number shall have been distributed. We did not hear from him during his absence. Our Devil suggests he had his hands full.

Mr. Sterling is at last lighted with gas—or at least a portion of it. On Tuesday night, we called at the Old Fellowship Hall and found it brilliantly illuminated with the *Electric Gas*. Its magnificent and costly chandeliers shone with the effulgence of midday. The extensive hardware store of Hoffman & Co. is also lighted with the same material. The labors of Mr. Finch, who constructed the works and fixed all the apparatus, have proved eminently successful. Large numbers of our citizens visited the Hall to see the wondrous light. The Gas burns with a mild and steady yet clear and brilliant flame and far surpasses any other material we have ever seen for lighting up buildings. Its cheapness and comparative safety and superior illuminating power must commend it to general use.

Gump is determined to sell out at cost before leaving.

Attention is called to the notice of J. R. Garrett Commission.

A. Voris keeps constantly on hand,
Oysters in cans and half cans, at Cincinnati prices.

The estimable wife of our fellow-townsmen, Judge E. E. Garrett, died on Saturday last, at his residence in this place, after a long illness. Her disease was consumption.

We are pleased to inform the public that our young friend Charlie Lindsey, of the Kentucky Hotel, will give a concert at Tenny Hall, some time during the holidays. He will be fully assisted and supported by the celebrated negro minstrels, Ennis and Oliver. Oliver will appear in his celebrated "Boot-jack Solo" for the first time, and Ennis as a Swiss Bell-ringer.

Notice.—All persons in and around the city having Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines and desire that they be repaired and repaired, are requested to leave word at the Wheeler & Wilson office, No. 19 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky., any time within the next three weeks, and they will be called for, put in good order and returned to the owners free of charge. Persons living in the country are requested to bring their machines to my office. Let all improve the opportunity. Bring your bobbins and hemmers.
W. H. McCABBY.

Masonic.

At a special meeting of Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 21, held on Saturday, the 12th inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing year, viz: J. M. Clyde, H. P.; Charles Gilkey, K.; Grandison Parrish, S.; Thos. Metcalfe, C. H.; Henry Jones, Jr., P. S.; Jas. W. Groves, R. A. C.; Lewis DeBard, G. M. 3rd V.; Harry Campbell, G. M. 2d V.; Fred. Williams, G. M. 1st V.; G. E. Miller, Sec'y & Treasurer.

The ceremonies were conducted in a very solemn and impressive manner by the Hon. Richard Apperson, Jr., who is now added to the list of distinguished Past High Priests of this Chapter.

May he be long remembered in the hearts of a grateful brotherhood; and, when he has traveled the rugged path of life and reached the end of his weary pilgrimage, may his name be found among the exalted number who shall reign as Kings and Priests unto our God forever and ever.

We were in Lexington a few days ago and made a short call upon our friends Moore, Reed & Co., who have a new Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot & Shoe store on Main Street, near the Court House, in the old Higgins Block. They have been in business but a short time and their success has been rapid. They have the largest and complete assortment of goods in their line to be found in the city, which they sell at low prices. Mr. Moore is a merchant of long standing and Henry Reed is one of the politest and most accommodating fellows in the world. If any of our citizens should visit Lexington, we advise them to call and examine the full and handsome assortment of Moore, Reed & Co. The ladies especially will find everything to please their fancy and gratify their taste.

Richard Reid has sold to J. D. Reid a tract of land on the Mt. Sterling and Winchester Turnpike Road at \$100 per acre.

Mr. Brit Glenn, an old and highly respected citizen of Hickman county, Ky., was arrested a few days since by U. S. Marshal Slater, on the charge of shooting a negro. Mr. Glenn had been examined by the city authorities of Columbus and acquitted, without the shadow of a doubt remaining as to his innocence of the crime charged against him.

A lot of forty-five cattle, averaging 2,700 pounds in weight, passed through Covington, a few mornings since, en route for New York. The largest one in the drove weighed 4,000 pounds. They are the property of Mr. McClintock, of Bourbon county, Ky.

Valadictories from retiring editors are all the rage just now. Mr. Thomas P. Barbour, the talented editor of the Elizabethtown Telegraph, furnishes the last success of that paper with one. He is succeeded by Mr. Richard B. Wood, an accomplished journalist.

The first velocipede ever seen in Covington was propelled through Madison street a few days ago by a young Mr. Curtis, whose father constructed it. The young man operated the machine very well, and attracted a great deal of attention wherever he went.

The State Republican executive committee have decided not to discriminate among the applicants for office under General Grant's administration, and of course will give none its official endorsement.

An individual who is traveling around through Mason county pretending to lay hogs and claiming to be a descendant to Gen. Grant, is pronounced a first-class impostor by the press of that section.

A negro named Jones brutally abused the wife of Rev. Mr. James, of Raleigh, North Carolina, for taking firewood from premises alleged to be his. Mr. James, upon expostulating with the negro, was shot dead by him. The murderer has been arrested and committed to Newbern jail.

Mr. Harney, late editor of the Louisville Democrat, has returned to the practice of law in that city.

New York, August 7th, 1868.
Mr. Editor: Several of your correspondents, very old and respectable no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our Plantation Bitters.

So long as the Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old Capt. Wentz in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but that our combination of Calisaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitters where a tonic and stimulant is required. Tonic is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspepsia, fever and ague, debility, loss of appetite, and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required.
P. H. Drake & Co.,
21 Park Row, N. Y.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Pictorial Annual.
Hoster's United States Almanac for 1869, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the diseases, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for each meridian and latitudes are as most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of **HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**, the simple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. Send for copies to the Central Manufacturing Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in **HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village of the United States.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets over \$2,000,000.
Organized in 1816. Capital \$1,000,000.
Numbers over 55,000 Members.
Its Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent. Its income from annual interest alone is more than sufficient to pay all of its losses.
Reference is made to:
Hon. Judge R. J. Peters, insured for \$10,000
Wm. Mitchell Esq., Cash. Paid for \$10,000
Hon. Judge R. Apperson, insured for \$10,000
H. E. Holton, Agent.
Dec. 15th 1868.

BIDS WANTED.

We want bids for the 1st January, 1869, for doing the brick work, wood work, painting, glazing and plastering for the COURT HOUSE, to be built by us in the town of Mt. Sterling.

Plans, Specifications &c., to be seen at Tenny & Co.,
Dec. 19, 1868.

FOR RENT.

THE room over Breun's Drug Store, on Main Street, at present occupied by the Odd Fellows as a Lodge Room. The room is large, well lighted, and in good repair. Possession given on the 1st of January. Apply to W. M. HOFFMAN.

ORIGINE GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCHES.

Of the best make, Patent movements, warranted time-keepers, will run equally as well as the best Gold Cases costing from \$75 to \$150. We are now selling them (Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes) at only \$12 each.
Also, a large variety of beautifully chased and enamelled Origine Gold Hunting Cases, Patent Lever Watches.
Magnificent stock of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Origine Gold Chains, Beggars and Pins, Finger Rings &c., from \$1 to \$5, fully described in Circular.
Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Enclose two red stamps for Circular.

It is not necessary to send money with the order, as it can be paid to the Express Agent on the delivery of the goods.
All letters should be addressed to:
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
Aug. 27-3m. 25 Nassau St., New York.

Special Chancery & Criminal Term Montgomery Circuit Court.

By order of Hon. J. M. Elliott, Judge of the Montgomery Circuit Court, there will be held a Special Term of said Court in Mount Sterling, on the 24th Monday of January next for the trial of Chancery and Criminal cases.
J. R. P. TUCKER,
Mt. Sterling, Oct. 22, 1868. C. M. C. C.

WM. REESE.

Watchmaker and Jeweller,
DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.
MT. STERLING, : KENTUCKY
Repairs Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

WHY NOT BUY YOUR

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, BLINDS, FRAMES, &c.

FROM
CHASE, DINWITT & COLLINS,
OF MARYSVILLE, KY.

And, safe, FREIGHT, DRAYAGE AND COMMISSIONS, And BUY CHEAPER than at Ripley, Cincinnati, or any other point on the Ohio River.
Oct. 22-y.

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY, MT. STERLING, KY.

H. C. HOWARD

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that he has established an agency in Mount Sterling, for the purpose of

COLLECTING CLAIMS

Of all kinds against the U. S. Government. His long connection with the Government in an official capacity, gives him advantages enjoyed by few other agencies. All claims entrusted to him for collection will meet with prompt attention. He designs making a trip to Washington some time during the fall or winter, and will prosecute all claims in any of the Departments. His charges will be as reasonable as any reliable agency in the State.
Sept. 24-4f.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

Galleher, Nelson & Co., Proprietors,
Fifth Street, Near Main,
CINCINNATI, O.

This House, having been thoroughly repaired, renovated and newly furnished, is now open.
Jan 16-4f

Our New Family



Sewing Machine.

THE SUPERIOR MERITS of the "Singer" machines over all others, for either Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer considered necessary.

NEW FAMILY MACHINE.
which has been brought to perfection, regarded, least of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.
The Machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK

never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Binding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Trimming, Binding, etc., are Novel, Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.
New designs of the Sewing, Useful, and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machines.

A hint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a necessarily limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made, understandingly, from agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
458 Broadway, New York.

We refer to the following persons who have been using the New Family Machines for some time past, and the most of whom have had sewing machine experience: Mrs. H. Jones, Miss M. Smith, Miss M. Voris, Mrs. T. Clark, Mrs. I. F. Calk, Mrs. Tipton, Misses Burroughs, Mrs. G. E. Miller, Mrs. W. T. Howe, Mrs. J. T. Green, Mrs. W. H. H. Wright, Mrs. Wm. Stegman, Mrs. John Maupin, Mrs. F. Senieur, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Mrs. M. Othman, J. W. Anderson, W. Oldham, W. A. Cuckrell, J. A. Thompson, J. H. Jones, Mrs. L. Scott, Mrs. Dr. Buford, Mrs. P. Thomas, Geo. Anderson, W. B. Kidd, W. A. Boyd, John M. Jones, Wm. Judy, Mrs. John Parrish, John McClure, Miss Maggie Wilkerson, John Wilkerson, Thos. Calk, Mrs. Willie Benton, H. R. C. Greenwald, Miss Mattie Montgomery, Miss Rose, Mrs. P. Ragland, Montgomery county.
T. P. Young, Thos. Flood, Bath county.
James H. French, Thornton Lewis, Clark county.
John M. Moberly, M. Jones, Bourbon county.
We also refer to the following persons in Mt. Sterling who are using our Manufacturing Machine: H. Campbell, R. T. Smith, Garrett & Rogers, John Curley, Henry Thompson.

P. L. REESE, Agent,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP.

I am undersigned, takes pleasure in saying to his old friends, customers and the public generally, that he is still located at the old stand, two doors south of the National Hotel with a full supply of.

Single and Double Buggy Harness, WAGON HARNESS, BREAK HARNESS, Breeding & Cart Harness Ladies and Misses Saddle Saddles, Plain, Killgore, Morgan, Pad and Jockey Saddles, Boys Saddles, of all kinds, Blind Brilles, Riding Brides, Harness Brides, Martingales, Girths, Buggy and Riding Whips, Cow Hides, Bridle Bits, Buck Bits, Horse and Mule Col. lars, and, in short, a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS

Usually kept in his line. Special attention called to kind and quality of work, rivaling the strongest competition in quality. Anything in his line Manufactured to Special Order On Short Notice. Call and examine my goods, and satisfaction guaranteed. Feeling thankful to the public for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same. No trouble to price and show goods.
March 6-4f H. C. THOMPSON.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS TO

P. B. VANDEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Produce & Commiss Merchants
Corner Market and Third Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,
PURE

Copper and Domestic Liquors,
Always on hand, which we will sell low for Cash, or in exchange for all kinds of

Country Produce.
P. B. VANDEN & CO.
Jan. 23-4f

75 Dozen Fruit Cans
For sale at Cincinnati prices.
July 16. C. J. GLOVER.

THE LARGEST STOCK

Silver & Plated Ware, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
In Eastern Kentucky!
AT CINCINNATI PRICES!
TERMS CASH!
Heavy Plain 18k. Rings Made to Order.
SPECIAL AND PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING FINE WATCHES.
Mt. Sterling, Ky. Nov. 5, 1868-y
P. L. REESE.



FOR SALE SIX KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines, Oil, Needles, Spool Silk, Thread, Linen, &c.

Also, constantly on hand the Best Quality of
FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINES.
All kinds of First-class Machines Repaired.
P. L. REESE.

Cash Grocery.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

C. J. GLOVER
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

Staple & Fancy Groceries!
Which will be sold at very Low Prices for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE!
Always on hand

Choice Rio & Java Coffee
Choice N. O. Sugar,
Choice Demara Sugar, choice Soft Refined white Crushed and Granulated

SUGARS.
N. O. SYRUPS & MOLASSES
Best Gimpowder & Imperial Teas,
Soaps, Soda, Soda Ash

CAN FRUITS (all kinds)
Wooden Ware, Cordage,
Spun Cotton, Cotton Batting,
Also a general assortment of

PURE LIQUORS,
Consisting in part of

Pure Bourbon Whisky,
Pure Apple & Peach Brandy,
PURE FRENCH BRANDY,
Pure Wines,

Of all kinds. In fact almost every article usually kept in a

First Class Grocery,
All of which will be sold as low as any house out of Cincinnati. We have adopted the

CASH SYSTEM!
and only ask you to call and examine stock and compare prices before buying elsewhere.
Jan. 9-1f C. J. GLOVER.

FALL & WINTER

Millinery Goods!

MRS. HORTON
WOULD respectfully announce to her customers and the Ladies generally that she is now in receipt of her Fall and Winter Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,
Which have been selected with great care, and with a view to suiting the tastes of the Ladies of this section. Her stock consists of

Bonnets, Hats, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS,
&c., which are of the

Latest & Most Fashionable Styles!
She has also on hand a Large Stock of

STRAW GOODS, TRIMMED GOODS,
And Pattern Bonnets,
Terms, STRICTLY CASH.

Ladies are invited to give her a call, and are assured that her prices will be as cheap as those of any similar house in this section.
Store on Main Street, opposite the New Christian Church.

Having disposed of my stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods to Mrs. J. C. Horton, I recommend her to my former customers.
Oct. 15 MRS. GARRETT.

Alaska Diamonds.

A NEWLY discovered transparent carbonaceous quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real diamonds, mounted on our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, guaranteed real gold, and sold by us at one-fifth of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-11

Mark Twain on Female Suffrage.—He Don't Like It.

Mark Twain writes to his Cousin Jennie on the subject of "Female Suffrage," as follows:

There is one insuperable obstacle in the way of female suffrage, Jennie. I approach the subject with fear and trembling, but I must out. A woman should never vote because she would have to tell her age at the polls. And even if she did dare to vote once or twice when she was just of age, you know what dire results would flow from "putting this and that together" in after times. For instance, in an unguarded moment, Miss A. says she voted for Mr. Smith. Her auditor, who knows that it is seven years since Smith ran for anything easily ciphered out that she is at least seven years over age, instead of the young pullet she has been making herself out to be. No, Jennie, this new fashion of registering the name, age, residence and occupation of every voter is a fatal bar to female suffrage.

Women will never be permitted to vote or hold office, Jennie, and it is a lucky thing for me and many other men that such is the decree of fate; because, you see, there are some few measures they would all unite on—there are some two or three measures that would bring out their entire voting strength, in spite of their antipathy to making themselves conspicuous, and there being vastly more women than men in this State; they would trot those measures through the Legislature with a velocity that would be appalling. For instance they would enact:

1. That all men should be at home at ten o'clock in the evening without fail.
 2. That married men should bestow considerable attention on their wives.
 3. That it should be a hanging offense to sell whisky in saloons, and that fine and disfranchisement should follow drinking in such places.
 4. That smoking of cigars to excess should be forbidden, and the smoking of pipes utterly abolished.
 5. That the wife should have a little property of her own when she marries a man who hadn't any.
- Jennie, such tyranny as this could not stand; our free souls could never endure such degrading thralldom. Women, go your way! Seek not to beguile us of our imperial privileges. Content yourselves with your feminine titles—your babies, your benevolent societies and your knitting—and let your natural bosses do the voting. Stand back; you will be wanting to go to war next. We will let you teach school as much as you want to, and we will pay you half wages for it too, beware! We don't want you to crowd us too much.

A SHARP BOY.—The Watertown (N. Y.) *Reformer* tells this story: A few days since a small, fine looking, bright boy came into the cars and took a seat. Shortly after a minister came in and took a seat before and facing him, when the following conversation ensued:

"Well, my little lad, what is your name?" asked the minister.

"My name is James Foot. What is your name?"

"William Hand," was the answer.

"Where are you going?" asked the minister.

"To Rome, sir; and where are you going?" was the response of the boy.

The minister could do no less than answer, "Camden."

"How old are you?" was the next question of the minister.

"Eight years," replied the boy. "How old are you, sir?"

The minister hesitated, but gave no answer.

"Are you alone?" was the next question of the minister.

"Oh, no, sir," replied the boy, pointing to the passengers, "I have plenty of company."

"But have you no friends on board to look after you?" asked the minister.

"No sir, have you?"

This was not answered, but was followed by a little history.

"When I was a boy," said the minister, "my parents would not allow me to go off the farm alone."

At this the boy with an indescribable look, said, "It is different now."

CORRECT OLD LADY.—When I goes a shopping," said an old lady, "I allers ask for what I wants, and if they have it, and it's suitable, and I feel inclined to buy it, and it's cheap, and can't be got for less, I most allers takes it without hampering about it all day, as some people do."

I saw a lady wrapped up in a shawl that she would take six hundred dollars for," said Smith to Jones. "I can beat that all hollow," retorted Jones; "for I saw a lady so wrapped up in her baby, that she wouldn't have taken six hundred thousand dollars for it."

An Irishman says he sees no earthly reason why woman should not be allowed to become medical men.

ANTI-MORTEM.—A regimental coffin maker was asked whom he was making a coffin for, and mentioned the intended.

"Why, he's not dead," said the querist.

"Don't trouble yourself," replied the other, "Dr. Coe told me to make his coffin, and I guess he knows what he gave him."

JNO. W. CLAY, ALBERT CLAY

JNO. W. CLAY & SON,
WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

WOOL, FEATHERS, BACON

And Produce Generally.

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

We have now on hand

1,000 Barrels of Whiskey,

—FROM—

1 to 5 Years Old.

Which we will sell in bond or out of bond

Our Stock consists of choice

OLD BOURBON.

In barrels and bottles.

FINE FRENCH BRANDY,

Champagne Wine,

Native Wine,

Ginger Wine,

—AND—

Rectified Whisky,

We will keep on hand a good

SUPPLY OF SALT,

Which we will sell at reasonable prices.

We are prepared to receive all kinds of storage

on the most reasonable terms. Our personal

attention will be given to the sale and

shipment of all goods consigned to our care.

JOHN W. CLAY & SON.

June 4.

R. G. JENKINS & CO.,

At the well known house of A. M. January of

50 years standing,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Wool, Feathers, Bacon

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10, Second Street

(Corner Sutton) MAYSVILLE, KY.

WOULD especially call the attention of

shippers to our facilities for attending

to the Commission and Forwarding Business.

Our Warehouses are

Large, Commodious & Fire-Proof.

Charges Reasonable, and a saving of from 20

to 30 per cent in favor of our city. Our stock of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS

Of every description is complete, and can al-

ways

Duplicate Cincinnati Bills

For CASH, or thirty days to punctual custom-

ers. Agents for the Kanawha River company.

Save money and buy salt in Maysville.

Jan. 23-18.

HARDWARE!

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Wholesale House

MAYSVILLE, KY.

ALL Goods bought direct from Manufactur-

ers for cash. OUR EXPENSES being so

light enables us to sell goods lower than any

Jobbing House West.

OWENS & BARKLEY

Jan. 23

TINWARE!

HAVING purchased the stock of Tinware,

&c., of Tenney, Power & Lloyd, it is our

intention to keep always on hand, in connection

with our Hardware Store, a full stock of

TIN, JAPANESE & SHEETIRON WARE

Stove Trimmings, &c.

Our Manufacture will be found over the Gro-

cery Store of C. J. Glover, in the third story.

We have employed Mr. ED. POWER, a No. 1

workman, and are prepared to do all kinds of

Repairing,

Roofing,

Cutting, &c.

On Short Notice, and on

REASONABLE TERMS.

We are prepared to supply

Country Merchants,

With Tinware as cheap as they can buy the

same in the cities.

HOFFMAN & CO.

April 30-18.

M. C. O'CONNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER

AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Corner Court House Square and Maysville

Street,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

—

His stock consists of the best choice Staple

and Fancy

GROCERIES!

Pure Copper and Domestic Liquors, Wines,

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, &c.

Tea, Coffee,

Choice Granulated, Pulverized, Refined, White

and Yellow

SUGARS,

Pure Syrups, Choice

New Orleans Molasses,

Soda, Star and Summer Candles, Bar Soap

Fancy Soap; Starch, Cinnamon, Pepper,

Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Coppers,

Alum, Indigo, Camphor,

OYSTERS & SARDINES!

Peaches in Cans and Bottles, Pickles, Sauces,

Nails, Washboards, Tubs, Buck-

ets, Blacking, Blacking Brushes,

Brooms, Bed Cord, Rope,

Kanawha and Table Salt,

Mackerel, White Fish, Cider Vinegar,

FLOUR & MEAL,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse,

Gun Caps, Glass, Stove and

Queensware.

FANCY NOTIONS,

Fancy and Common Pipes, Fancy Candles, Cit-

ron, and various other articles in his line,

which goods having been selected with care

and purchased for Cash, he will sell as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

With many thanks to the public of Moun-

ter and the surrounding counties for their lib-

eral patronage in past years, he hopes by fair

and honorable dealing, and promptness in ex-

ecution of all orders, to merit a continuance of

their favors.

M. C. O'CONNELL,

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 9, 1868.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of

medicine has anything so widely and so effec-

tively cured the confidence of mankind, as this ex-

cellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long

series of years, and among the most celebrated

men it has risen higher and higher in their esti-

mation, as it has become better known. Its uniform

character and power to cure the various affec-

tions of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a re-

liable protector against them. While adapted to

milder forms of disease and to young children, it

is at the same time the most effective remedy that can

be given for the most dangerous and threatening

affections of the throat and lungs. As a pro-

tection against sudden attacks of Croup, it should

be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as it

is sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all

should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought in-

curable, still great numbers of cases where the dis-

ease seemed settled, have been completely cured,

and the patient restored to sound health by the

Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery

over the lungs, that it cures them, and as it

is so gentle and pleasant, it can be used by all

ages, and is always relieved and often wholly

cured by it.

Cherry Pectoral is generally cured by taking the

Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need

not pull the cart before the horse, or, in other

words, assure the public that its qualities are fully

maintained.

Ayer's Agree Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever,

Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb

Ague, Biliousness, &c. &c. &c.

and indeed all the affections which arise

from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic

poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not

kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth,

Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance

whatsoever, it is in no way injurious to any patient.

The humors and impurities of the system are dis-

tributed, and the system is purified, and the patient

is restored to sound health, and the disease is

entirely cured. It is a most valuable remedy in

all cases of the kind, and is a most valuable

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